# OXFORD OBSERVER.

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## ORIGINAL HYMN.

THERE is on earth a Guide,
A golden Maxim given,
By Him who groan'd and died,
And rose from earth to Heaven:
Who was the power,
The wisdom too,
And image true,
Of God, our Tower.

Whate'er ye would that men
Should render unto you;
Render the same to them:
To every man 'tis due.
This is the law,
And prophet's word,
Approved of God,
Whom Moses saw.

This is the law of love
And liberty combin'd;
Which raises man above
A mean, and selfish mind:
Ordained to bless
Our mortal hours,
And strew with flowers,
Our wilderness.

Come then, ye erring sons
Of Adam's dying race,
Ye highly favor'd ones!
Ye children of God's grace:
Be wise to-day,
And thus pursue
Your journey through
Life's toilsome way.

B. B. MURRAY.

On Wednesday January 6th, the GOLDEN RULE Society of Norway, held their annual meeting in the Universalist Meeting House in this village. The day was fair, and a respectable congregation convened on the occasion.—The following appropriate Address was delivered the Rev. B. B. MURRAY.

H. W. MILLETT, Sec'ry.

### AN ADDRESS.

*Delivered before the Golden Rule Society of Norway and vicinity, at their annual meeting, held in the Universalist Meeting House in Norway village, Jan. 6th, A. D. 1830, by*

B. B. MURRAY.

By request.

Respected Auditors: Agreeably to the request of the Directors of the Golden Rule Society of this town and vicinity, I appear before you this day, as a friend to the rights and privileges of mankind, and with an earnest desire that they may be enjoyed, and improved to the happiness of man, and the glory of God.

Appreciating with gratitude the confidence and respect so implicitly reposed in, and manifested towards me; though with juvenile diffidence, and with *defferance* to age and experience; yet, sensibly impressed with the importance of maintaining the rights and privileges, and of enforcing the moral obligations of man, I would solicit the attention of this respectful assembly, while I shall endeavour to "speak as unto wise men," submitting to the judgment of the unprejudiced and candid, "what I say."

It was one of the most important Maxims of our Saviour, that men should do to others as they would that others should do to them. This language on this subject, as recorded by St. Matthew, is as follows:

"Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets"—Matt. 7. 12.

Without the practical observance of this Rule, no man can be a true follower of Jesus Christ. And with the practical, observance of this Maxim as far as his duty to his fellow men is concerned, a man must be a *practical* Christian, let his theoretical principles be what they may.

Consequently, as far as any man, or as far as any association of men conform to the requirements of this Precept, just so far they are approved in the sight of Heaven and good *men*; and ought by the latter, as undoubtedly they ever will be by the former, encouraged to persevere.

At the present day, societies are numerous and various; many of which, undoubtedly have received more respect and encouragement than they have hitherto deserved. For when any society is formed to promote and secure the exclusive privileges and interests of any particular sect, and when, to accomplish such designs, different sects are called upon to subscribe to, and to assist in, supporting such a society, it is not to be expected that it can obtain its object upon principles of honesty, nor propriety.

Such a Society as this, or rather such Societies as these, ought not to receive encouragement or support from men, who have first, the glory of God, secondly, individual interest, and thirdly, the general good of mankind.

But when a Society is formed for the purpose of promoting general interest, and happiness, every *christian* and *lover* of mankind, who rightly understands the design of its institution, must feel to pray for its prosperity and continuance.

The Society which I now have the honor to address, is based on principles of benevolence and kindness, which are broad as the universe, and as excellent as they are extensive. These principles are the legitimate offspring of divine attributes, which are sure conductors to peace and rest in this world of commotions.

Where grief and anguish swell the breast,
And tears bedew the pallid cheek—
To give the sighing sufferers rest,
To bless the wretcheds' sad retreat;
To measure all our actions by
The Maxim which our Saviour gave,
Would raise our joys and natures high,
And give us Heaven this side the grave.

In blessing others, we shall ever find, that we shall ourselves be blest.

In pursuing the pleasing duty before me, I design first,

To speak of that portion of scripture recorded in Matt. 7, 12, already quoted.

Secondly, to speak of the institution and designs of this Society, which is called after the manner of the Golden Rule.

And, thirdly, in addressing the members of said Society, I shall endeavour to enforce the practical observance of the Rule by them adopted; and shall close with remarks as time may permit.

"Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets."

1st. It is possible that this Rule may be misapprehended. For example:

Two men may adopt the above mentioned Rule, as the governing Principle of their lives.

The one may be rich—the other may be poor.

The poor brother may say, I will that my rich brother give to me all, or at least, one half of his estate. I am poor and dependent. He is rich, and comparatively independent. It is his duty to give me as much as he would that I should give to him, if our circumstances were reversed; and no doubt but he would desire me to give him, at least, one half I possessed. Now I desire and demand it of him.

This shows us, at once, that avarice would prevent the original design of this Rule.

How is this perversion to be avoided? Answer:

This poor brother ought rationally to consider, and decide in his own mind, how much his rich brother ought to bestow upon him, agreeably to the dictates of pure benevolence and charity, before he makes his request. And the rich brother should bestow upon him, that which he could reasonably desire of his poor brother, if their circumstances were reversed.

It is probable that this rich brother obtained his estate by honest industry, begging, or by fraud.

If by honest industry, his wealth was obtained, surely, in ordinary cases, he ought not to bestow the whole, nor yet one half of his estate, (if he was rich) upon a man to whom he owed nothing but benevolence and charity.

He might find opportunities for greater offices of charity amongst the brotherhood; and wisdom and duty both would teach him to relieve the *necessities* of his poor brother, as far as would be consistent with the aforementioned Rule, to reserve something for himself, and also something with which to relieve the necessities of other objects of charity, who might afterwards call upon him for benevolent and charitable assistance.

If his wealth was obtained by beggary, wisdom and duty would point out the same course to him as in the former case; and he could not stand acquitted at the bar of his own conscience, while wisdom and duty prescribed to him a course he would not pursue.

But if his wealth was obtained by fraud, instead of giving one half of it to a man, to whom he owed nothing but benevolence and charity, wisdom, duty, and *justice* would require him first to make reparation to those whom he had defrauded; and then, if aught remained, to proceed as in the two former cases.

In relation to this Rule, it should be remembered, that it requires nothing that is unreasonable: Therefore, nothing unreasonable ought to be expected from any one who may profess to walk agreeably to it. And if any unreasonable requirements were enforced by brother or fellow, they should not be complied with.

The spirit of the Precept is this: Do unto others as ye could reasonably desire that they should do to you, in similar circumstances.

He who does this, is the offspring of the virtues, and an example which all, who would here be virtuous and happy, should endeavor to to imitate.

He who scatters the seeds of human happiness, is himself sustained by the fruits of peace, and his memory shall be blessed.

The sacred meditations of his own mind are like his, who owes no man aught, nor fears that aught, unjustly, will be taken from him.

If the storm of adversity scowls around him, or the tempest of affliction sweeps over him; still, a sun of ceaseless radience lights up ten thousand smiles before him, while the sweet voice of wisdom, with untiring commendations of love, cries from the fair Temple of unmingled Felicity, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Th' approving sentence penetrates his ears,
Melts on his heart, and sweetens all his tears:
Sheds a mild radience o'er his nobler powers,
And weaves a wreath of amaranthine flowers.
The rose of health with Spring's sweet rose may die;
May sink in dust, and both forgotten lie:
But Virtue's flowers no blighting frost shall see:
Time may expire; but to eternity, [main,
Their bloom shall live; their honors shall remain.
Nor shall one virtuous deed be done in vain.

Hence, there is ample encouragement to those who would be virtuous; for their reward is sure; their companions will ever be the most respectable and agreeable; their entertainments delicious and satisfactory; their path the most delightful that this wilderness affords, and the scenery to be exhibited when advanced to the valley of death, tho' solemnly awful, is profoundly glorious.

It was proposed, secondly, to speak of the institution and designs of this Society.

This Society is based upon the broad and benevolent Rule aforementioned, from which also it derives its name.—And altho' it is designed that its nature shall correspond to its name, and altho' the Rule whose name is adopted by it, is a precept of Christianity; still, this Society in its present form or establishment, may be considered in some respects original. It commenced in 1828, and it has already become eminent, both as relates to its numbers, and the respectability of its members.

No sectarian principles are to be indulged, so as to exert an unsalutary influence, either within or without this Society, by its members. No sectarian prejudices are to be indulged: for they admit of no indulgence by the spirit of the Golden Rule.

What heart, that is warm with love to God, and love to man, that would not wish to cherish sentiments like these? Surely, none but the *mean*, the *selfish*, the *ignorant*, and the *ungodly*, can breathe an unfavorable petition to Heaven, or feel one particle of malice raging in his breast against sentiments of such moral worth and excellency.

It is true, the bigot may be so closely attached to his own party, as neither to wish for further instruction, or intercourse, than he can obtain within the limits of his own favorite people. Thus he blasts the social sweets and benefits of life by reason of that which better were resigned to eternal oblivion.

The partisan may be so bewildered in the mazes of a zeal that is "not according to knowledge," and the eyes of his understanding may be so obscured by the clouds of partiality that may have been drawn in an artificial array around him, as neither understandingly to discover, nor virtuously to imitate the liberal hand of an all-wise and equal Providence, that sends the rains and snows from heaven—that gives the successive blessings of day and night, sun and shade, summer and winter, seed-time and harvest to all that live.

He may give a penny, or a dollar, or more or less, to his own *party* for party purposes; & receive a smile, a Name, & a Praise from that party in exchange.—But he may pass by the virtuous poor of another name—he may pass by the distressed and worthy objects of charity, with fingers clenched, with pockets stored, and conscience seared; with a heart as cold as the northern arctic, and one that is trammelled, confined, shut up by an unrighteous law of sectarian EMBARGO! He may go so far as to imagine that Heaven regards and honors him to the exclusion of others of as great, or greater moral worth; and he may circumscribe his own benevolence by this unjust, unsalutary, and impious rule.

But Heaven with equal sceptre keeps her lofty throne,
And laws have taught the nations to be one:
Equal in kindness, too, since not of different blood,
God made the nations and ordained their good.

This Society is designed to burst the fetters of party spirit, and to open wide the arms of friendship and benevolence. It enjoins it upon its members to do good to all men, as far as duty may require and ability permit, without regard to *man* or *sect*.

And when it is not in their power to do good, it strictly prohibits the commission of harm.

It also considers all men as members of the same human family—of equal freedom, and equal right, and only to be distinguished by their virtuous and vicious practices in the world. Let the stations of men be what they may—let their professions be what they may—let them be the descendants of whatever nation or tribe—they are first to be considered as members of the same great family of God—and secondly, they are to be treated as such; uniformly regarding, however, the vices and virtues of all: commending and rewarding the latter, and dutifully rebuking, and endeavoring to suppress the former. It also gives to its members the wholesome principle and instruction recommended by Solomon: considering that it is good for a man to eat, and to drink, and to enjoy the good of his labors; for this is considered his portion beneath the sun, and the gift of God.

But to use the blessings of this life as not abusing them, is strictly enjoined. For as soon as a man begins to use the good things of this life *as* abusing them, he begins to abuse himself, his family, and society in general. But while the abuse of blessings is strictly to be deprecated; the proper use and enjoyment of every blessing bestowed by a bounteous Providence, cannot be disapproved by Heaven, nor by good men.

This Society enjoins it upon its members to encourage and protect female virtue, as prescribed by the laws of God and man, and as a tribute of gratitude to the mothers of the human race.

This also, is as it should be. But it is a truth of no inconsiderable importance, that this subject, on account of the delicacy of its nature, has been too much neglected by those who have realized its importance, while other foibles in human character, have received a just rebuke. But as it is a subject of course in my present remarks, I would modestly beg leave to give it a moment's attention.

It has too long been considered a meritorious victory by man, to triumph over the virtue of his opposite sex. We say it to his shame; but such has long been, and doubtless still is the fact.—And what have been the consequences? Ans. Mortification, degradation, misery, DEATH!

We have seen the once virtuous, and once happy female, in the morning of her youth, on whom bounteous nature had bestowed the charms of health and beauty—the joy of a fond father, and the hope of a tenderly loving mother, emaciated, miserable, RUINED! RUINED by that art and subtilty, which God has bestowed on man for nobler purposes.

We have seen the misguided and unhappy youth dragged away from the tenderest embraces of friends, by the hand that should have protected and cherised her, and consigned to penury and want, and at last to dismal haunts of shame and wretchedness—leaving friends, *dear* friends, to weep on her account, and to weep in vain. We have seen her placed on her funeral bier, and laid in her lonely grave!—borne away from the circle of life, where once she was both useful and happy; where once she graced the congregation as virtuous youth, and rejoiced in prospect of coming years! But alas! she is now sunk in the gloom of night, and death has withered the charms of youth and beauty. And even when the silence of the grave reigned over her lifeless form, perhaps her parents' hearts were comforted, compared with what they had felt for her before.

Ye sons of light, liberty, and joy! let me say to you, avoid those rocks and quicksands, where others have been stranded before you; and let wisdom be your Pilot on this dangerous sea. Remember that although *man* may sometimes sustain a loss of character, and by a long course of integrity and virtue, regain it again; it is not so with his opposite sex. Let therefore the following appropriate lines of the poet ever impress upon your minds the importance of, and your duty in relation to, this subject.

"But if woman chance to swerve
From the strictest rules of virtue,
Ruin ensues, reproach, and endless shame,
And one false step forever blasts her fame.
In vain with tears the loss she may deplore,
In vain look back to what she was before:
She sets—like stars that fall to rise no more!"

The truth of these lines have been duly realized, both by the single, and the wedded pair. But I shall not attempt to give a description of the murderous ravages which have succeeded lasciviousness in the matrimonial state; for both tongue and pen are to feeble instruments to do the subject justice. It is a subject so nearly related to the heart, that it cannot enter upon the tongue nor proceed from the lips. I shall therefore only adopt the language of an eminent writer in this place, and may the Eternal Author of man and woman sanction the sentence.

"He who robs me of my silver, or gold, robs me of sordid dust: But he who wontonly violates the bonds of my domestic felicity, IS A MURDERER INDEED!"

Thirdly—I have thus far endeavored to lay before you the subject to which your attention has been solicited, as proposed. And who among us, my Christian friends, can condemn the principles on which this Society is founded?

We *will* commend, but condemn not. We will rejoice in the noble resolution formed by its members, and pray for its continuance and execution.

Brethren of the Golden Rule Society:

With the warmest and purest emotions of my heart, I bid you God-speed on the journey you have now commenced.

And while you shall walk agreeably to the spirit of the Rule adopted, and the constitution framed for the guide of your lives, may the richest of Heaven's benedictions rest upon your heads.

But let me entreat you to remember, that all your profession and obligations are worse than useless, unless you practically regard them in your daily conduct and conversation.

Go, then, my brethren—go with a fixed and steady purpose of heart, to do unto others as ye could reasonably desire that they should do to you in similar circumstances.

Duty will be plain before you, and glory, honor, and peace will be your attendants. Many of you are young in years; and before you may be length of days. May they be days of light, duty, and felicity. May your sun of life be clear—your day unclouded; and may the evening of your existence be unruffled by storms, and serene with smiles.

Some of you have passed the morn, and meridian of life. May your staff be the staff of God's promises, and your garments, the garments of righteousness and salvation, beside all needed earthly blessings. And when your days are numbered, and your moments hastening away, may you review the past with pleasure, bear the present with Christian fortitude, and look forward to the future with that glorious hope, that disarms the Destroyer of his stings, and fills the night of death with the charms of eternal life. Amen.

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[From the Providence Daily Advertiser.]

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—Loch Ness, in Inverness, Scotland, is about 24 miles long and two broad. It is remarkable for the great depth of its water. In one point it has been ascertained to be 140 fathoms in depth. It never freezes, and in cold weather a violent steam arises from it, as from a furnace. Ice put into it instantly thaws, but its water, when brought into a house, freezes sooner than any other. The water is deemed so salubrious that people send thirty miles to procure it. From the South, the river Fyer descends towards this lake. Over this stream a stupendious bridge has been erected, at a great height above the water. Previous to this, the only passage over the torrent was an Alphine bridge, composed of sticks thrown over the rocks, and covered with turf, at the distance of two hundred feet from the lowest part of the fall. It was then crossed by the peasanty on foot. On one occasion, a farmer having taken shelter from a storm in a hunting lodge, where the glass had been freely circulated, resolved in the elevation of his spirits to go home, though the snow continued to fall. He was on horseback, and arriving at the rude bridge, which he had often crossed on foot, attempted to urge his horse over it. The animal, with an exercise of greater sagacity and reason than its reckless master possessed, succeeded in carrying him over in safety, and conveying him to his own door. The next morning, when the fumes of the liquor had dissipated, the farmer labored under the impression that he had dreamed of crossing this dreadful place. On repairing to the spot, however, to convince himself whether it was a dream, he perceived the tracks of his horse's feet in the snow, along the bridge; and such was the terror excited by the recollectino of the horrid danger he had escaped, that he was immediately taken ill, and soon after died.

The above story is related in Col. Thornton's Sporting Tour, who himself once crossed this bridge with a favorite pointer in his arm, in which exploit the dog and his master narrowly escaped being dashed to atoms.

We remember to have heard a story, for which we cannot vouch, of a man half intoxicated, forcing his horse in a dark night over the bridge between Charlestown and Boston, many years ago, when it was repairing, or rebuilding, of which fact the person was ignorant. The horse performed a great part of the passage upon one of the large timbers, to which no planks were attached, and did not lose his footing, though his master attempted to urge him out of a hobbling walk, which he attributed to his obstinacy. On learning the state of the bridge, and being convinced by examination of the danger he had passed, he was seized with violent delirium, from which however, the story says he recovered, and never after was known to drink intoxicating liquors.

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NIGHT SWEATS.—For this disagreeable complaint, cold sage tea has lately been administered with complete success. The patient must fast, and take it twice in twenty-four hours. At night on going to bed, and in the morning on rising.

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Some zealous Jacksonians in Pittsfield, Mass. were hoaxed by having President Adams' last message read to them for Jackson's. They pronounced it excellent—far superior to any of Adams' Messages.

## THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE SENATE.

It is time for the people to keep a look out upon their rulers, since Eight Jackson Senators have set at nought the plainest provisions of the Constitution, at an expense too, of three or four thousand dollars to the State. Perhaps a plainer path cannot be found in constitutional history, than that which is pointed out in the constitution of Maine, yet plain as the path has been, seven Jackson Senators, to the last resolved to pursue a different one; and it was only by means of the honesty of one Senator, that the whole Legislature was put in motion and enabled to perform the duties for which the people sent their Representatives here.

In order to give our readers a proper understanding of the honorable course that has been pursued by the National Republicans in the Senate, of whose independence and magnanimity the State may justly feel proud, we will give a brief account of the many proposals that have been made by them in order to proceed to business.

On the first day of the session, before it was known which party was predominant in the House, even when Jacksonians claimed the majority in that body, a proposal was made to declare the vacancies and to notify the House, that the vacancies might be filled *as soon as may be*, according to the provision in the Constitution, for that purpose. Messrs. Dunlap, Megquire, Ingalls, Steele, Hutchinson, Bavee, Hall, and Hutchins who from the first had resolved to become a negative battery upon every proposition that should lead to business, immediately with their votes rejected that proposition. It was proposed then by the republican Senators to choose a Messenger or a Secretary; but the eight with their negative battery overthrew this proposition. They can perhaps assign reasons which will satisfy themselves for these rejections; but we very much doubt whether their reasons will be strong enough to satisfy the public.

Notwithstanding the conciliatory spirit of the eight republican Senators, and their willingness to do any thing, but to elect Mr. Dunlap their President, the eight Jacksonians have all along manifested the greatest obstinacy. It seems, if we may be allowed to judge from what has leaked out in debate, and from what is learnt from out door reports, that the Jacksonians had resolved to unship the Legislature, and to send every member, bag and baggage, home to his constituents, because the House of Representatives did not see fit to elect Mr. Ruggles even with the assistance of his own vote, to be their speaker; because too, United States' offices could not purchase a sufficient number of Representatives to vote for Mr. Ruggles, and to hurrah for the Hero. The eight Jackson Senators being angry at this termination of things resolved forthwith to reject every conciliatory proposition; and even, by means of the power they had in their own hands to disorganize the whole Legislature. Yes, they would even dissolve the government, and leave us in a state of nature, without a Judiciary, or without one at least that could be paid—without a Governor—without Laws—without Taxes—with Petitions unanswered—and with every man having perfect liberty to do as he pleased. This in fact would be a revival of Jacobinism, such as appeared in France, under the domination of Robespiere, and the other actors of the French Revolution. One gentleman said in the Senate, that the Senators must go home to their constituents, if nothing could be done towards organization, after a sufficient number of attempts; or to translate his language into plainer English, if Robert P. Dunlap cannot be President of the Senate, then the State Government must be dissolved and every thing fall into anarchy and confusion. Thanks be, however, to the honesty of one Jacksonian, that such plans were disconcerted, and that the State Government yet bids fair to continue.

We now come to what we believe to be a true interpretation of the meaning of the Constitution. No fact can be clearer than this—that the *Senate*, or to speak more correctly, the Convention of Senators is not a Senate. till all the vacancies are filled. "THE SENATE SHALL NOT CONSIST OF LESS THAN TWENTY MEMBERS," are the plain words of the Constitution. Then how can it be that *sixteen* Senators compose what is meant by a Senate, by the words of the Constitution? *Twenty* members make a Senate, not *sixteen*. Art. 4, part 2d, sect. 8, of the Constitution, says "The Senate shall choose their President, Secretary, and other officers,"—not the Convention of Senators, not sixteen individuals assembled together, but the Senate with vacancies, if their are any, filled.

With regard to this part of the Constitution, we apprehend that precedent heretofore has been in direct violation of the words and meaning of the Constitution. The Constitution declares in terms that cannot be misunderstood, that the Senate, not the Convention of Senators, shall choose a President. The practice has been heretofore for the Convention of Senators to elect a President, Secretary, &c. Precedent, every one must grant, does not come up to the strict language of the Constitution.—Moreover it appears that the framers of the Coustitution in order that the instrument should be rightly interpreted, left the choice of President, &c. to the very last. Sect. 8th of the Constitution, the very last section in the paragraph, that relates to the organization of the Senate, makes the provision for the choice of Senatorial officers, thus indicating not only by the words of the Constitution, but by the situation of the articles, that the election of President should not take place till after the organization.

Again, Art. 4, part 2d, sect. 5 of the Constitution, declares "The Senate [meaning the convention of Senators,] if there are vacancies, SHALL on the first Wednesday of January annually, determine who are elected by a majority of votes to be Senators in each district." This is the very first business. An enquiry should first be made into the vacancies. The Constitution in the same section then goes on to say, "that in case the full number of Senators to be elected from each district shall not have been so elected, the members of the Houses of Representatives, and such Senators, as shall have been elected, SHALL, from the highest number of persons voted for, elect by joint ballot the number of Senators required; and in this manner *all vacancies in the Senate shall be supplied, as soon as may be, after such vacancies happen.*" The words "AS SOON AS MAY BE," cannot be misunderstood, the Constitution is imperative; and the declaring of vacancies should be the very first business.

Agreeable to this exposition of the meaning of the words of Constitution, have been the propositions, that have been made by the republican Senators, to induce Jacksonmen to proceed to business. But with an obstinacy unparalleled in legislative history. they resisted every proposition. Constitutions with them were but vapors which they blew away at their sovereign pleasure. Business was not what they cared about; the State might have sunk; and the Union have tumbled to pieces; and during all the tumult, had it not been for the honesty of one who went with his party till conscience smote him, they would have continued with the same reckless obstinacy to reject every proposition that should facilitate business.

We ask our readers to look over the proceedings of the Republican Senators during the present session. and to contrast them with the heedless and violent conduct of Jacksonmen. The Republican senators were willing from the first to elect any other than Mr. Dunlap.—He, they thought, was not entitled to their confidence; and as a politician his course has been such that his warmest friends cannot pollish it over. Mr. Megquier could have been chosen. if the Jackson party had not leagued themselves together to support Robert P. Dunlap FOREVER—yes, *forever*—to use the out-door language of some. In fact the Republican side without the aid of the Jackson SEVEN, (and thanks be to the chance that disappointed their project of supporting Dunlap *forever*) give way and elected a Jackson President, not Mr. Dunlap whom Jackson men would support forever, or else go home to their constituents, but Mr. Hall, whose honesty at least can be confided in, although his political principles are not perfectly coincident with the views of the Republican party.

The eight Republican Senators, to show their magnanimity still more, tho' they had once given away, and elected a Jackson President, were even willing to unite with the Jacksonians & to elect a Jackson Secretary. Party feeling in the election of officers has on their part been sacrificed to the public good; and though many well meaning men might question the propriety of filling every office in the Senate with Jacksonians, yet the eight Republicans looked above the enthusiasm of party excitement, resolving to give up every prejudice, every inclination for the PUBLIC GOOD. We wish so much could be said of the other party, for we believe it contains men who wish to do right, and who would do right, provided they could divest themselves of prejudices, which seem to hang about their necks like a millstone, weighing them down, blinding their views, and even sacrificing them at the Juggernaut of party.

Let the people look to these things; let them examine the conduct of these rulers with a critical eye. We invite attention to the magnanimity displayed by the Republicans; and to the narrow views, and narrow prejudices that have actuated the Jacksonites.

*Portland Advertiser.*

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A letter from Washington dated Jan. 13, says:—"It is whispered to day that the Committee on Elections have gone through the investigation of the petition against the return of James W. Ripley of Maine, and their report, in this case, will be against Him, as the sitting member."

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Larkin Adams, in Louisville, Ky. cut a plum-cake on Christmas eve, weighing 617 lbs.! the largest ever made in the Western country.


# OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1830.


NEW-YORK AMULET AND LADIES' CHRONICLE.

We have received the first number of the above work, which is very neatly executed, and we think it will fully meet the expectations of its patrons. We insert in an other column the prospectus. which will give its character. The work may be seen at this office.

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On Monday of last week Mr. Megquier from the Committee appointed to examine the votes for Governor, made a report to the Senate, which, on motion of Mr Dunlap, was laid on the table, when on the motion of Mr. Kingsbury, 300 copies were ordered to be printed. We give below the report of the Committee appointed to count the votes.

### STATE OF NAINE.

IN SENATE, Jan. 19, 1830.

The Joint Committee, appointed to examine the returns of votes for Governor from the several towns and plantations in this State, have attended to that service, and

### REPORT,

That the whole number of votes, allowed by the Committee to have been duly returned, is *Forty-six thousand, five hundred and fifty-one;* that the number necessary to constitute an election, is *twenty three thousand two hundred and seventy-six;* that JONATHAN G. HUNTON has *twenty three thousand three hundred and fifteen votes*, and is elected.

The Committee further report, that SAMUEL E. SMITH has *twenty-two thousand nine hundred & ninety one votes;* that two hundred and forty five votes were given for sundry other persons, and that seventeen scattering votes appear by the returns to have been given, but the returns do not designate the persons for whom they were given. The Committee did not allow and count said seventeen votes. The returns from Wales, Dresden, Bremen, Woolwich, Atkinson Eddington, Howland, Levant, Lincoln, Appleton, Freedem, Oxford, and Blakesburg Plantation, were not certified to have been sealed up in open town meeting; but the votes from said towns and plantation were allowed and counted, viz. For Jonathan G. Hunton, 454; for Samuel F. Smith, 674, and 12 votes scattering. The returns from Vinalhaven, Alexander, Charlestown, Solon, Cherryfield, and Plantation No 14, or Mariaville South, bea. date, on the inside, as of September A. D. 1829, and on the outside, as of September A. D. 1829, and the votes from said towns and plantation were allowed and counted, viz:—for Jonathan G. Hunton 253, for Samuel E. Smith, 206, and 7 votes scattering. The return from Bluehill was certified on the outside, by the Selectmen, but not attested on the outside, by the town clerk; but the votes from that town were allowed and counted, viz;—for Jonathan G. Hunton, 87, and for Samuel E. Smith, 33. The votes from Plantation No 23, in Washington County, were rejected; the return purporting to be a return from the town of No 23, and being signed as by the Selectmen of No 23, and town clerk. It appears by said return, that one vote was given for Jonathan G. Hunton, and 16 for Samuel E. Smith. The votes from the town of Baileyville were rejected; the return from said town being certified on the inside, by Daniel Ford, as town clerk, and certified on the outside by Seth E. Hutchinson, as clerk of said town. It appeared by said return, that fourteen votes were given in said town for Samuel E. Smith. The votes from Hermon were rejected, because the return was not attested on the inside, by the town clerk. It appeared by said return, that 3 votes were given in said town for Jonathan G. Hunton, and 47 for Samuel E. Smith. In the return of votes from Kittery, which was in the common printed form, in other respects, is the following statement, to wit, "after the above votes were sorted, counted and announced, and before the record was made, two more votes were given for the Hon. Samuel E. Smith;" but said two votes were not allowed and counted by the committee. In the return of votes from Howland, it is stated, after giving the result of the balloting of the inhabitants of that town, that "the inhabitants of the district call Passadunkeag, gave in their votes at the same time, as follows: for Samuel E. Smith, 29, Jonathan G. Hunton, 11, Thomas Davee 1;' these votes were allowed and counted; it does not appear by said return, that the inhabitants of said district, which is an unincorporated place, were assessed to the support of government by the assessors of said town The votes from the town of Mercir, which were allowed and counted, were evidenced by a document purporting to be a copy of the original return of the votes of said town, accompanied by the affidavits of the Selectmen and town clerk of Mercer, proving that the original return of the votes of that town was properly made, in legal form, attested by the Selectmen and town clerk, and sealed up in open town meeting, and delivered to Jonas Parlin jr. to be forwarded to the Secretary of State's office; the affidavit of said Parlin accompanying said document, proves that said original return, delivered to him, was taken from his office, or destroyed. The document aforesaid, and said evidence were received at the office of the Secretary of State, on the fifth day of December last The return from Harpswell shews one vote, given in said town, written Jonathan Hunton, which was counted for Jonathan G. Hunton. By the return from Howard's Gore Plantation, it appears that 12 votes, given in said Plantation, were written Samuel Smith, which votes were counted for Samuel E. Smith. By the return from Milburn, it appears that four votes given in said town, were written Samuel G. Smith, which were counted for Samuel E. Smith. By the return from Sullivan, it appears that 62 votes. given in said town, were written Samuel C. Smith, which were counted Samuel E. Smith. By the return from Sunkhaze Plantation, it appears that 4 votes. given in said Plantation, were written Samuel L Smith, which were counted for Samuel E. Smith. The return from Monroe, on the outside, bears date the second Monday of September. A. D. 13—and on the inside, A. D. 1829; the votes in said town, were for Samuel E. Smith 118 and for Jonathan G. Hunton, 17, and said votes were allowed and counted. By the returns from sundry towns, it appears that 1280 votes were written "Jonathan G. Huntoon," which were allowed and counted for Jonathan G. Hunton. The Committee have formed a list, entitled, "List of votes for Governor. 1830. Eleventh Session," to which are annexed two sheets, marked A. and B. bearing the names of the persons for whom the scattering votes were given, and to which reference is made.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Per order, JOHN L. MEGQUIER.

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## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

GENTLEMEN—Having been the agent of communicating the following letter, I have obtained liberty from the author to publish it, and therefore send you a copy for the Observer.

### METALLOCK TO THE *GREAT FATHER OF THE WHITE MEN.

Metallock sends much love to the great Father of the White men—for he has heard of his great heart from the mouth of many friends. But the Great Father does not know Metallock for he lives alone and few men have seen the home of Metallock.

Metallock is the last of the Pequakets and he lives by the side of the Umbagog; but he lives there alone for his fathers and brothers are dead and the red men have left him alone.

Many and many moons gone by, our fathers dwelt here in peace—and went and came over these hills and through these valleys, and across these lakes and feared no enemy for they lived in peace. They chased the deer over the hills and they caught him in the valleys, and there they feasted on his flesh by their fires. They struck down the bear with the tomahawk and the wolf away in his fear. Their arrows flew high and brought the eagle down and the hawk was laid low in his flight. They moved over the waters like the swiftness of birds for their canoes were light and their arms were strong for strong drink had not weakened their hands. Their squaws made wampum by their fires and their little ones played around them in peace.

But the white man come and then come war and great trouble. And then they brought the strong water and it made them very foolish and very weak. And they sold their furs to the white men for strong water for a very little, and they were sorry, and they sold their lands and they were very poor. But they loved the strong drink of the white men and they drank more and more of it & were very foolish and the white men saw it and did them much wrong, and bought more of their lands and then they had but very little. Then there was much fighting and our fathers were killed and many driven away; and they went away to the land of the red men, that live towards the setting sun. And some did not go because they had some lands that they had learned to plant and they had some cattle and because of their squaws and their little ones who were very much troubled and much feared to go to the land towards the setting sun and so they tarried and did not go and were very weak and did all things as the white men said they should do. And Ozoono was one that did stay near the white men for he was weak and he was much wounded and his strength was gone and his squaw was weak and he had many little ones and so he refused to go and give up his land where his fathers had lived. So Ozoono tarried near the white men and Almona was the son of Ozoono and Metallock was the son of Almona. But Metallock now lives alone for his fathers are dead and his brothers have all gone to the land of the setting sun and his squaw and his little ones are all dead. He now lives alone in his wigwam by the lake. He hunts alone on the mountain and he fishes alone on the waters. Many white men come to his wigwam and he gives them cool water to drink and his salmon to eat, for he can give them no vension for the white men killed many deer and many have fled away.

Metallock is a friend to the white men for the wrongs of Ozoono have gone from his mind.

It is not for himself that Metallock would speak to the great father of the white men, for Metallock will soon go to the land of his fathers. But he would speak for his brothers, the red men that live far away in the land where the sun looks down at noon and where the great rivers flow. Many white men have said to Metallock that the †Father of the white men of that land is very strong and has many warriors and he will go with his warriors and make war upon them and drive them away from the land of their fathers where they have many houses and barns and mills and many fields of corn and many cattle and horses and where they have learned to do many good things that the white men do. Where they have schools to learn their little ones to read & shops to learn their young men to make all things that red men want to use and houses where red men go to pray to the white man's God. Where all their young men and women and little ones wish to live and and there old men wish to die. That he will make war and drive them over the great rivers and beyond the land of the rivers where the waters are all dried up and where there is no woods for the deer and the bear and the moose and no rivers for the fishes. Where there are no houses nor mills nor fields of corn. No schools to learn their little ones to read—no houses where red men can pray to the white man's God.

And many white men tell Metallock that the Great Father of the white men will not put out his arm against the Father of that land to stop him and his many warriors, but will let them go against his red brothers of that warm land to drive them away from the land of their fathers and the homes of their love, with all their women and their old men and little ones into the land where the rattle snake will bite them and the crocodile and aligator will eat them up. and give the land of their fathers to his white men.

But Metallock will not think so. Many white men have said to Metallock that their Great Father has been a great warrior and has slain many red men—many red men in cool blood.—But Metallock will not believe so bad a thing.

O, Great Father let not this very bad thing be done. Let the Great Father put out his arm and save my poor red brothers from so great a trouble and his white children from so bad a deed: Oh save the white men from so black a story to be told where the forest of the land where the sun goes down, shall be gone and the red men that hunt there shall all be laid in the earth.

Many good white men tell Metallock that the Great Father did tell the red men of that land, that the red men should live in peace in that land, till the rivers run no more; for it was the land of their fathers and they never sold it. O, Great Father, stretch thy great arm over them and save them and let not that father and his warriors drive them away and their women and their little ones and let them not die.

METALLOCK.

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*The President of the United States is here, no doubt intended.—ED.

† The Governor of Georgia.—IBID.

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An old lady in England, aged 80, recently paid a shopkeeper's family, sixpence, acknowledging that many years ago she had palmed off a bad sixpence upon their father.

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The U. S. Telegraph, speaking of the bank of the U. S. pays the following compliment to Congress—"Its millions will be lavished upon Members of Congress and their constituents, to purchase a recharter!"

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### *LATEST FROM ENGLAND.*

By the ship Amethyst, London papers to 20th Dec. and of Liverpool to the 21st were received, from which the Boston Bulletin makes the following extracts:—

THE EAST.—The Sultan remained at Ramis Tchifflek on the 10th of Nov. with his court and the standard of the Prophet. The ratifications of the treaty of peace had been exchanged, but its contents had not been fully published. He waits for the departure of the Russian troops from Adrianople which had commenced, and was to be completed on the 13th.

The Emperor of Russia has nearly recovered from a fit of illness occasioned by fright and exposure to cold. A jar fell and broke in an apartment adjoining that in which he slept, which induced him to get out of bed without sufficient covering. Assassination is said to be a constant dread.

The King of the Netherlands has passed a law against the freedom of the press, which has caused much dissatisfaction among the Belgians. It is said the measure is not without justification, on account of the abuse of the privilege of liberty by ill disposed persons. The King is generally and deservedly popular.

ENGLAND.—It is reported that Wellington has determined to attempt an alteration of the Church establishment, in such a manner as to equalize, in a great degree, the value of the different liv

ings; but *very doubtful* is written on the face of the rumor.

A tremendous explosion of gas occurred in Manchester, whereby the lives of several persons were endangered, but fortunately escaped.

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Mr. Clay's address before the Kentucky Colonization Society, is a powerful, eloquent, and philosophic production. His views of the present condition and prospects of the African race in the U. States; and of the objects and effects of the Colonization scheme are worthy of the attentive consideration of every patriot and of every philanthropist.

## MARRIED,

PATCH WORK.—In Quincy, Mr. Josiah Patch to Miss Eleanor Nothing.

Sam Patch, of jumping memory,
Was lost in billows frothing;
Josiah Patch, we likewise see,
Has lately come to *nothing!*
Boston Traveller.

At East Windsor, Conn. Mr. Owen Drake to Miss Hannah Fish.

The Drake was busy as a bird.
About a dainty dish,
He lit upon the river brink,
Then dove and caught a FISH.

## AN INVITATION.

THE undersigned respectfully invite their Medical brethren of Oxford County, to meet at Stephens' Hall in Paris, on Wednesday the 27th inst. (court week) at 1 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures as a profession, for the promotion of Temperance.

As some must necessarily be detained by professional duties, it is hoped that all who can, will not fail to attend.

LUTHER CARY,
OLIVER GRISWOLD,
EBENEZER POOR,
BENJ. BRADFORD,
CORNELIUS HOLLAND,
JACOB TEWKSBURY.

Jan. 14, 1830.

The Executive Committee of Oxford County Temperance Society are requested to meet at the above time and place.

S. F. BROWN, *Per Order.*

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The following STANDARD MEDICINES has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

### ☞Persons☜

SUFFERING under the following Complaints, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Scofula, | Foul Festering Fruptions, |
| Leprosy, | Pimpled & Curbuncled Faces, |
| Salt Rheum, | Sore Eyes, |
| St. Anthony's Fire, | Sore Legs, |
| Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected, | Scald Head, |
| White Swellings, | Ulcers, |
| Violent Eruptions, after Meazles, | Venerial Taints, when Mercury has failed. |
| Scurvey, | |

and *all disorders* arising ftom an *impure state* of the *Blood* and *Humors*, and who are desirous to obtain the best Spring and Autumnal Medicine known, are assured that

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS
*Continue Unrivalled*

for the *Prevention*, *Relief* and *Cure* of these complaints.

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine. Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5.

### Advertisement

TO THE ASTHMATIC AND CONSUMPTIVE.

THE most prevalent and fatal of all the diseases incident to civilized society—the Consumption—may generally be traced to the least alarming of disorders, a *slight* but *neglected Cold.*—By estimation it appears that *one hundred and fifty thousand* persons die annually of the Consumption. Most of these dreadful results may be attributed to common *Colds*, and a negligent treatment of the harrassing *Cough* that generally ensues—which is usually followed by difficult breathing, pain in the side, and at last *Ulcerating Lungs.* Violent and repeated Asthmatic attacks also bring on Consumptive symptoms. One or two dollars expended in the purchase of DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS, and a little attention to their timely administration, will usually ensure a mitigation of these disorders, and generally effect a cure. The *Pills* are also an easy and effectual remedy for the symptoms preceding and accompanying the Asthma and Consumption. For Colds, Coughs, difficulty of Breathing, tightness and stricture across the Chest, Wheezing, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, &c. Few cases can occur of any of this class of disorders in which the purchasers of Dr Relfe's Pills will not find a rich return for their trifling expenditure. Price—whole boxes, 30 Pills, 1 dollar; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

☞Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall. Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ASA BARTON, Norway. (Me)

***Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

***A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. Jan. 25. 31 4w

NEW-YORK AMULET AND LADIES' CHRONICLE.

### PROSPECTUS.

THE primary object of this work will be, to check the rapid progress of two alarming evils, so fatally prevalent in our country, viz: Intemperance and Infidelity—which, like the canker-worm, are stripping the green walks of life of all its flowers, and leaving the moral world a leafless desart. To do this the more effectually, we shall pourtray in the most vivid colors, the deformity and deleterious consequences of these most deadly evils, by interesting moral tales, sketches, fragments, essays, and scriptural illustrations. We shall endeavor to cherish in the hearts of our readers, the sublime and benevolent sentiments of the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ—to exhibit the beauties and rewards of virtue in all their captivating loveliness—to awaken the better feelings of human nature—to cultivate the SOCIAL and DOMESTIC affections—to lead the mind through the most delightful avenues, to the bowers of happiness and peace—to elevate and enlarge the conceptions—to imbue the understanding with the most exalted ideas of illimitable attributes and perfections of the Great Divinity thereby leading mankind to "fear God and keep his commandments."

To accomplish these designs, we shall call to our aid all the eloquence of truth, clothed in the most fascinating forms—such as moral esays, simple or pathetic tales, varying "from grave to gay, from lively to serene"—poetical sketches—didactic articles in verse—and sometimes to enliven our pages, a tale of fancy—a humerous story—an allegory—a ballad—or, a song, will receive an insertion. In each and in all, the great end and aim will be, to convey moral and religious sentiments, through a pleasing medium, to the heart—or, in other words, to blend "the useful with the sweet."

In order to furnish our readers with the choicest articles both of poetry and prose—to encourage genius and to foster talent—generous premiums will be awarded, from time to time, for original articles furnished. The *entire service* of a distinguished literary gentleman, late from London, who has for sometime past been a contributor to the English periodicals, are engaged for the New York Amulet. With these claims for patronage, the work will be submitted to the consideration of a candid and generous public. Should we succeed in our endeavors to blend usefulness and instruction with amusement and delight, our object will be accomplished.

CONDITIONS.—The New-York Amulet—published by an association of gentlemen—will be beautifully printed on fine, white paper, 4to size, with entire new type. Its typographical execution shall equal that of any similar publication in America. It will be afforded to city subscribers in Philadelphia and New-York, who will receive them by a carrier, at one dollar and twenty-five cents the volume, handsomely covered for preservation. Mail subscribers without covers, will be furnished with a volume, at *the very low price of ONE DOLLAR*—payable in advance. Should the patronage warrant the expense, the work will be embellished with copperplate engravings.

New York, Jan. 9, 1830.

### PREMIUM.

A premium of TWENTY DOLLARS will be given by the publisher of the N. Y. Amulet, for the best original Tale, which shall blend the evil effects of intemperance and infidelity in the most vivid colors. It must be forwarded, free of expense, previous to the first of March, 1830.

### NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

FOR 1830, just received and ready for delivery to subscribers at the Oxford Bookstore. Also, Unitarian Tract, No. 30, 1st series, "On the New Testament, conformed to Griesback's text, by F. W. P. Greenwood—price only *four cents.* Likwise a few copies of Wept of Wish-ton Wish. The American Almanack and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1830, with a new supply of the American First Class Book; Introduction to the National Spelling Book; Walsh's new Arithmetic; seventh edition of Kinne's Arithmetic; Temple's Arithmetic; Ink Powder, and Black and Red Ink of a superior quality neatly put up in bottles;—Conversation Cards, &c.

The following were the drawn numbers in the 5th Class Extra of the Steam Navigation Lottery:—

**21 40 13 38 19 30**

Another Lottery draws next Saturday—Tickets for sale either for cash, prize tickets, or bills on the Kennebec Bank.

ASA BARTON.

January 11, 1830. 29

Just received as above, a further supply of the genuine *Elixer Pectorale*, a very valuable Medicine for consumptions. Also, the German Elixir, one of the best medicines for the cure of coughs and colds ever offered to the community.

Just received as above, The Maine Justice, second edition, greatly improved. Justices who are qualified as Magistrates, ought to have this work; it is made conformable to the present laws, and contains the most minute and important information respecting criminal prosecutions, which was not in the first edition of the work.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS my husband John Estis, and I, having mutually dissolved all connexion and future intercourse and divided all property, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.

POLLY ESTIS.

Bethel, Dec. 30th, 1829. *29

### Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

## NEW GOODS.

A FEW more New Goods, in addition to former Stock, among which may be enumerated the following—

BROADCLOTHS.

Blue, black, brown, olive, brown and green, drab and mixt, of every desireable shade, and from the lowest to the highest prices, which will be sold at such rates as cannot fail of inducing any person in want of *Great Bargains*, to call soon.

HABIT CLOTHS,
of various shades and qualities.

CASSIMERES.

Blue, black, drab and mixt, of every quality and price, particularly one piece of super Drab, for gentlemen's pantaloons, a superior article; one ps. elegant black Moleskin, for vests and pantaloons; buff Cassimeres and Cassinetts for vests.

MERINO CLOTHS.

A fine assortment of Paris Merino Cloths, colors royal purple, amaranth light and dark green, tea green, dark and light blue, pink, yellow, orange, drab and every other desirable shade.

SATIN CLOAKS.

A very splendid and highly fashionable article, of various colors, qualities and prices, from ten to eighteen dollars.

SILKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gro de Indes, | Sinchaws, |
| Gro de Naples, | Sarsnetts, |
| Gro de Burlins, | Florences, |
| Satin Levantines, | Italian Lustrings, |
| Ture Satins, | Cameo Foulard Silks, |
| India Satins, | Fig'd Gro de Naps, |
| (a splendid assortment for ladies' Cloaks) | Plaid & striped Sarsnetts, &c. &c. |

All of which will be sold a the lowest prices.

MERINO SHAWLS.

"Lupins" best, long and square, red and white, of every possible variety, comprising a greater assortment than ever before kept in this place, and will be sold at about the first cost, as he is desirous of reducing his stock in this article. Purchasers in want of Shawls will find it to their advantage to apply soon.

Thibet SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
Cashmere and raw silk do. do.
4 doz black and col'd Crape do. do.

*A splendid lot of blue and green*
CLOTH TABLE COVERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Irish Linens, | Linen Cambrics, |
| Linen Damasks, | Linen & Linen Cambric Hdkfs. plain & border'd |
| Long Lawns, | |

PLAIDS—BOMBAZETTS.
CAMBLETS—BOCKINGS.

7-4, 6-4, 5-4, 4-4, and 3-4 super white Flannels.
Green, yellow, red, and blue Flannels.
Green, frieze Cloths and Serges.
Red and orange, plain and fig'd Rattinetts and Saltsbury Flannels.
Blue, scarlet, crimson, orange and black, plain and embassed Moreens.
Cambrics; Cambric Muslins.
Mull and book Muslins, fig'd, plain, striped, and check'd.
Figur'd and plain Swiss Muslins.
Cambric and Swiss Cravats.
A large assortment of
FANCY CRAVATS.
Black Lavantine and Italian, plain and border'd do. do.

81 doz. STOCKS
of every possible style.
40 pieces super Slate PONGEES.
Pongee silk Hdkfs. (a new article.)
Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.
German silk do.
Scotch Holland (a fine article for sleeve linings) black, white, and yellow

NAVARINOS.
HOSERY.

Ladies and Gents. black and white Silk; black, white, and slate worsted do; ribbed and plain Gents. long mixed worsted Hose; half Hose; black, white, and mix'd of every sort.

GLOVES.

Gents. super Buckskin; do. black and colored Horskin; ladies do do; Paris Kid; black and white silk do do.

BUCKSKIN MITTENS.

4-4, 3-4, and 6-4 white bobbinet Veiling,
" " " blk, dbl ground silk do.

BLACK LACE VEILS.

Bobbinet and thread Laces—very cheap.

SILK FRINGES.

Silk and cotton Velvets.
Silk and worsted Vestings.
PALYMARINES.
Silk and col'd Canton and Nankin Crape.
Italian and pressed do.
"A ropoean" Crape for Ladies' Dresses.
A large lot of Baskets.

Callicoes, Furnitures, Tickings, Sheetings Checks, Ginghams, &c.
Super black and blue Silk and Twist.
Buttons of every description.
With every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

Being determined to reduce his Stock as low as possible during this winter, the subscriber will sell any articles at such low prices as cannot fail to meet the most sanguine expectations of his customers.

A few of the damaged Calicoes, and one piece of Cloth remaining.

THOS. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, Jan. 19. No 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-st.

## LOST,

BY the subscriber, in or about the mills near Bethel-Hill, on the twenty-eighth day of December last, a Calf-skin POCKET-BOOK, containing the following described notes of hand, viz: one running to Samuel Page, for eighty dollars, payable to him or order in stock or produce, signed by William Walcott and Solomon Walcott, and endorsed by said Page to Jonathan Page; one running to John B. Page, for five dollars, and signed by Stephen G. Stevens; one given to the subscriber, dated March 27. 1829, for three dollars and fifty-four cents, payable to me or order on demand, and signed by Isaac Cummings; one given to the subscriber, for three dollars and thirty-seven cents, payable to me or order on demand, and signed by John W. Peabody; and one given to the subscriber, for about forty-seven dollars and forty cents, and dated the last of May or first of June last, payable to me or order in stock in September last, signed by John Harris: all of said notes being on interest, and where the dates are not mentioned, they are not recollected.

There were also several other notes in said Pocketbook not recollected, together with other papers of no value to any but the subscriber.

Any person who has found said Pocketbook, and who will return the same or give information where it can be obtained, shall be liberally rewarded by me. MOSES T. CROSS.

Bethel, Jan. 7, 1830. 29

DYEING, CLEANSING & PRINTING, by the Lynn Printing Company. T. O. BRADLEY,
*Agent to the Company.*
Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street.
Sept. 29 Portland,

## BOOKS—CHEAP.

CHILDREN of the Abbey—Scottish Chiefs—Devil on two Sticks—Alonzo and Melissa—Rinaldo Rinaldina Three Spaniards—Theodore of the Peruvians—Exiles of Siberia—Charlotte Temple—Man of feeling—George Barnwell—Obi or three fingered Jack—Eccentric Biography—Charlotte and Werter—Flowers of Wit—Painsford Villa—Visit to the sea side—Pity's Gift—Sister's Friend—Book of various Games for Boys—The year improved—Guide to Wealth—Beauties of Masonry—Life of Washington—Life of Franklin—Mason's Sermons—Remains of Henry Kirke White—Pious Instructor—Law's Christian Perfection—Mrs. Rowe's Letters—Devout Exercises—Jay's Prayers—Spirit of Prayer—Poor Man's Help—Comic Dramas—Thane of Fife, a poem—Hero of No Fiction—World without Souls—together with a large assortment of Books, which will be sold very low, if immediate application is made.

Just received as above, the January number of the Christian Examiner and General Review. The attention of liberal, as well as literary gentlemen, are invited to this work.

Also, a new supply of the *new* MANUAL of MATERIA MEDICA, a very valuable work and much superior to any other Materia Medica extant. Also, Cooper's Surgery with notes by Tyrell—Cazenave on the diseases of the skin, a work which is held deservedly high in the estimation of the medical profession—Wistar's Anatomy—Medical Dictionary—Fordyce on Fever—Wilson on Fever—Bell's Dissections—Thomas' Practice.

The following were the drawn ballots in the 12th Class of the Oxford Canal Lottery, new series, (viz.)

**26 20 48 47 7 44 13 51 10**

Another Class draws next Wednesday. If you want a prize call at Barton's, as he sold one of *fifty dollars* last week.

Also, for sale, a few dozen White Oak Axe Handles at 75 cts. per dozen, and Goad Sticks at two shillings per dozen.

ASA BARTON, *Agent.*

Norway, Jan. 26, 1830. 3 31

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*TO PRINTERS. BOOKSELLERS, AND PUBLISHERS,*

JAMES CONNER, offers for sale, at his Type and Stereotype Foundry, 107 Nassau-street, Printing Types, at six months credit or 7 1-2 per cent. deduction for cash at the prices affixed.

His type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment: it is nearly all of an entire NEW CUT: is *lighter faced than any other now exhibited*, and will consequently *wear longer*, look better, take less ink, and less labor in working, than most other type.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Diamond, pr lb. | $2,00 | Small Pica, pr lb. | 38 |
| Pearl, | 1.40 | Pica, | 36 |
| Nonpariel, | 90 | English, | 36 |
| Minion, | 70 | Great Primer, | 34 |
| Brevier, | 56 | Double Pica, | 22 |
| Burgeois, | 46 | Six lines Pica, and all larger, | 30 |
| Long Primer, | 40 | | |

Leads of every thickness and size constantly kept on hand; Cuts of every description on metal bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type, which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

N.B. Stereotyping of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with quickness and despatch, on reasonable terms.

Publishers of papers that will insert the above three times will be entitled to receive $2, on settlement of their accounts, or in type cast at this foundry, provided four times the amount is purchased.

New York, Nov. 1829. 88—

### *DAMAGED GOODS.*

A GREAT variety of DRY GOODS, saved from the wreck of the Schooner Despatch, partially damaged, will be sold at great Bargains by T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street.
Portland, Jan. 5.

### JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,-25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Jan. 25.

### MERINO CLOTHS.

27 pieces elegant Paris Merino Cloths colors—royal purple, amaranth, sea green maroon, scarlet, orange, pink and drab, with every other fashionable shade, just received by T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street.
Portland, Nov. 17.

### CAMEO SILKS.

JUST received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-streets, 10 ps. elegant Came Foulard Silks, an entirely new article, and much richer than any thing of the kind ever before offered. T. O BRADLEY.
Nov. 17.

### RICH AND DARK PRINTS
AT 12 1-2 cents per yard.

2 cases three and four, colors warranted fast—this day received, and for sale at the low price of 12 1-2 cents per yard, at No. 6, Mussey's Row, by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, Nov. 10

## Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM;

For sale *Wholesale and Retail* by
ASA BARTON.

*The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.*

IT is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effect are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ancles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmanory BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored; and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

*Peacham, March 4, 1829.*

*Certificate of Ashley Martin.*

This certifies that my wife having from youth up been troubled with the Asthma such as is termed Hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with a pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation, on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all remedies had failed she was advised to make use of the vegetable Pulmanory Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two Bottles; her complaints were removed, her appetite returned and she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past.

ASHLEY MARTIN.

*Peacham, January 17, 1828.*

An eminent physician of N. Hampshire writes—'I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmanory Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which has resisted every other prescription.

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828; whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmanory Balsam.

A child of Boston, aged 5 years, was attacked with the hooping cough early in the spring of 1828, and notwithstanding several remedies were prescribed for her relief, continued to suffer from violent paroxisms of coughing until Feb. 1829, when she was effectually relieved by four doses of the Vegetable Pulmanory Balsam.

An Agent from Maine writes as follows:—"the sale of the Pulmanory Balsam increases, and I am happy to say that in very many instances in which I have heard from it, it gives good satisfaction, and I think is really a good article, and from this circumstance, and that of its moderate price, a good sale may be expected.' Dated Feb. 21, 1828.

An agent in New-Hampshire states that 'the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is highly approved and recommended by their Physicians.'

☞Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of Directions. Price 75 cents a bottle.

eomly 47

### *SILK FRINGES.*

JUST received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, a fine assortment PARIS FRINGES, of all colors.

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, Dec. 25.

### KENNEBECK BILLS.

THE subscriber will purchase a few hundred dollars in KENNEBECK BILLS, and pay in Books and Stationary if offered soon.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Jan. 2.

## WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY at this Office, a few cords of good dry WOOD, in payment for the Observer.

Also—A few bushels of good Wheat, Rye and Corn; and likewise a few lbs. good Butter and Cheese.

Jan. 25.

## MISCELLANY.

[FROM THE HARTFORD MIRROR.]

### FORT BRADDOCK LETTERS.

NO. X.

"By skeleton shapes her sails are furl'd
And the hand that steers is not of this world."

We resume that part of the tale which relates to Dudley and Kidd.

The last boat had now left the Quedah, in haste, after setting her on fire, and leaving none on board but the dead. They had scarcely joined the Martyr, when a fresh breeze sprung up from the southward and drove the Quedah in before the wind, wrapped in deep red flames, in the same direction with the victor ship, and apparently in pursuit. A current of air was raised by the heat, which made her gain in this singular chase. Her sails and rigging, which had not been shot away, were all set and standing, and the quick flames, all fed by tar and pitch ran along her cordage and leaped to the very top gallant head, while the ship was yet above water, and under full way; as tho' the dead men on board of her had awakened with new life, and sprung to their duty.

This appearance, as she held onward, wrapped in smoke and blaze, added to her character as a pirate, was a spectacle to the crowded deck of the Martyr, where some viewed it as sublime, and some as portentious and supernatural

The spectacle was long after recorded among the marvellous, and gave rise to the tale of the Ghost Ship, or Flying Dutchman.manned with spectres, which with all her canvass spread, sailed rapidly in a gale against the wind. It was necessary for the Martyr to bear away for fear of being run down by this dreadful fire ship.

The prisoner of Kidd, who had been so providentially saved from drowning excited, very strongly, the sympathy of Captain Dudley.

"Were it not for the war with France, (said he, addressing the stranger,) you should on our arrival at Boston, be set immediately at liberty; but under existing circumstances, though the rescued prisoner of a pirate, you are still in my hands a prisoner of war, and your parol of honor is the only indulgence I can give you."

Du Bourg, (for that was his name,) thanked his deliverer, with a deep feeling of gratitude, and expressed a desire to continue under his protection.

"I fear, (said Dudley,) we shall find it impossible. My services on the water, after the capture of Kidd, will be no longer required. My character in this new settlement, (said he with a smile,) is rather amphibious; and I shall, soon after my arrival, be despatched on a long and fatiguing land service, to the borders of Lake Champlain, where the French and Indians on the frontiers, threaten to disturb and destroy the New England settlements."

"If that be your destination, (said the stranger) I will gladly follow you; strange as it may seem, my business is to visit that very spot. There, in younger life, on the western shore of that lake was I stationed as an officer in Le Gendre's regiment, before I was ordered on other service. There I lost my wife, and left my daughter. She was then an infant; and now, if living, a woman, I know where, and with whom I left her. I have regularly heard from her, and I can find the very spot of her abode, after an absence of 20 years. I am, (added he,) a man of property;—and if I find my daughter, shall become a citizen of that country where I spent my happiest days."

Dudley made the proposal that Du Bourg should be his company across the country, and march with the troops that were to be in readiness at Tantasque, near the northern line of the colony, to which place Dudley would repair with him, after representing his case to the Governor of Massachusetts colony, discharging his crew, and settling his concerns as the commander of the Martyr.

On their arrival at Boston, the news of the capture of the pirates was soon spread; witnesses were summoned, Dudley among the rest—and even the peaceful inhabitants of Gardiner's Island, to attend the public examination of Kidd, who was, on this preliminary proof, sent home to England for trial;—where after an examination by the house of commons, he terminated his voyages, as recorded in the Newgate calender, in the ballad of which he was the hero—

"At Execution Dock, as he sail'd."

Meanwhile the provincial troops, in this instance principally from Massachusetts, though aided by Connecticut and Rhode Island, had taken up their line of march, and with their military "furnishments," accomplished a journey of difficulty, through a country unsettled and but little known, and encamped in safety on the eastern shore of Champlain. They were strongly posted to defend the country against an unexpected inroad from the French and hostile Indians.

Du Bourg was anxious for the safety of his daughter, and obtained from Dudley permission to cross the lake with a party of men, to convey her and the family in which she lived, out of the immediate neighborhood of Indian hostility, which were, at this time, more rife on the New York side. As soon as he discovered their residence, he spent little time even in expressing his joy, but hurried their departure from a place of peril. He had reason to be thankful for his expeditious course;—for, on the night following a detachment from the Iroquois, came upon the plantation, and finding it deserted, laid the whole in ashes.

The New England troops were disposed in barracks and huts of their own construction, and as they had chosen a commanding place, which they meant to fortify strongly, they erected some small log houses—in one of which Dudley lived with Du Bourg, and the inmates of the removed family. The troops were well disciplined and inured to this sort of peril and warfare. They kept, by knight and day the strictest watch against their northern enemies of every character by land or water.

It was after the regular arrangement of military duty, that a sentinel at his post near the shore of the lake where it indented the land with a little shady bay, indistinctly discerned the figures of two men. He stood waiting their approach to a short distance before he should hail. One he saw was an Indian—the other was dressed in tattered clothes, and was doubtless a spy; and how many more might be in the woods behind them, he could only imagine. He edged towards the side of a tree, and cocked his gun as he cried, "who goes there?"

"Friends."

"Friends. stand! dont advance," said the sentinel, in alarm; then straining his voice to the utmost, he called Dutha—n, dwelling on the last syllable, like a village matron calling her skulking children, or as a militia colonel on a regimental day, calls "atten—*tion!* the whole."

Corporal Jeduthun Banks, of Marblehead, had just incurred the severities of the martial law, by stretching his martial length. 'and reposing his weary virtue," at the foot of an oak tree, and had just mentally joined in Sancho's benison upon the "man who first invented this self same thing called sleep" when he was roused by the unwelcome cry of his companion in arms.

——"As when wont to watch
On duty, found sleeping by whom they dread,
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake."

He was instantly on the ground, where his platoon of men were directly paraded and received the new comers at the point of the bayonet.

Du Quesne (for he and Weshop were the intruders) requested that they might be shown to the quarters of the chief in command.

They found him alone in a small log hut without a fire and with no appearance of comfort or convenience about it; a light was burning upon a large log of wood, sawed at one end, so as to resemble a horse-block more than a table, although it was meant for the latter.—The person who was seated at it requires a more particular description.

Miles Standish had the only pride of birth which is pardonable in this country. He was directly descended from one of those men, who ate their meals of clams near Plymouth Rock, and listened to the grace which Parson Robinson said over them. Even the puritans, who fled from the stake, called him obstinate, and considered him, in matters of faith as rather intolerant. He hated all separates, as he called them; but his greatest dislike was to the church of Rome, and for reasons which he pretended to be able to explain, he was not very cordial to the church of England. The man who stoned the first martyrs, he would say, were no worse than those who stood and held their garments. Nay in the zeal of some of his controversial conversation, he ventured to call them worse—they were more cowardly and less sincere.

Godfrey of Bologne, never put on his harness against the enemies of the Cross in the Holy Land, with more zeal than Miles Standish buckled on his sword against the French and Indians, in this Land of Promise. He referred to the scriptural account of the march of the Israelites from the land of Egypt, and the house of bondage, and applied it litterally, as did many others, to the emigration of the puritans; and he derived his authority for much of his own conduct, from the fighting part of the character of Joshua. The Onondagas—the Tuscaroras—the Winnebagoes, & the Potawatomies, were with him, but the other names for the Hittites—Perezites—Jebusites, and Gergushites; all of whom were to be extermined. Indeed, if Father Raal in his way from Penobscot to his Catholic friends had fallen into the hands of Miles Standish, he would have considered the fate of Agag as his sufficient warrant. He possessed vigorous strength, was patient of fatigue and fixed in his purpose. A man as Mr. Southey says,

"Firm to resolve, and stubborn to endure."

He sat reading the Pilgrim's Progress, which he allegorized beyond the spirit of Bunyan himself.

After hearing Du Quesne, without interruption, "are you, (said he) true men, and no spies? Is it not to spy out the nakedness of the land ye are come?—You, sir, must be a Frenchman; and surely, if ever I saw one, this is an Indian. Know you not that it is against such that I have come out to fight? I have the authority of scripture history. It is in vain for the Keenites to attempt deceiving me, with their old shoes, and clouted tattered garments, and mouldy bread and broken bottles."

The dialogue between them lasted some time. The engaging manners and conversation of Du Quesne interested the chieftain, though it was apparent he doubted the truth of the story, and looked on the disinterested heroism of Weshop, particularly as *apocryphal*.

But aside from his incredulity and strong suspicions of design, he resolved not to cross the lake, but to keep his provincials within the boundary of New England He cared as little for the Dutch as for the French.

"Let them (said he to himself) fight it out between themselves, and if the Indians take sides so much the better."

Great was the joy of Du Quesne, when he learned that Dudley, his lost, and, as he supposed, far distant *friend*, was on the spot, and the second in command. He hastened to his quarters, where he found Du Bourg and his daughter. Standish was present at this cordial interview, and listened once more, but with great confidence and interest to the story and request. The anxiety of Dudley was extreme. He saw the emaciated form of Du Quesne, worn down by famine, fatigue and suffering—represented to himself, the exposure of Van Tromp to a fate from which it might be even now too late to save him—and made up his mind. 'I will go, and that immediately, if I go alone. Major Standish, (said he) this is no matter of political or provincial interest; it is my private business and of great emergency. Providence gives me this opportunity—perhaps the only one of redeeming a sacred pledge; my sworn, my bosom friend is in peril! See, (said he pointing to Weshop) what an example even this man has set me."

"Ah, he's a Keenite, (said Standish, wringing Weshop's hand) worthy to be ranked with Squantum himself. In a case like this I will not be outdone by the best heathen that ever lived Weshop! but come, there's no time to loose—beat to arms! I wish, (added he in lower tone to Dudley) that Weshop was a christian—he would make a better one than some white men I know of;—but now are the boats ready—I'll show you how to deal with Indians, when you catch them on fair ground, in a body.—Weshop, you must lead us. Captain Dudley, we march Indian fire without any music. Three forelages will carry over as many as we want. Let the ladies stay with those who keep guard at the camp. If I don't return I'll send for them."

During the bustle of a slight preparation the young lady found means to set her large dark eyes upon Du Quesne, and beckon him towards her. "This, sir, (said she) is no time for ceremony or affected delicacy. I feel interested for the safety of your friend. I shall wait here, oh with how much anxiety, to hear of your arrival in time to save him; and beg that as soon as it is safe, I may be immediately sent for, to join you and Mr. Dudley at the Blasted Tree. I know from your zeal you will save him, I know you will; but you have eaten nothing. These hasty men have forgot to ask you, and you have forgot to call; here—I will set a table for you and wait upon you myself."

"I must not eat without my friend."

"Who?"

"The Indian warrior that brought me here."

"Oh! Weshop. I know him, let me call him myself"

Weshop came back, but the honest fellow could not stay for a regular meal; he took a quantity of provision in his hand to eat as he went to the place of embarkation, saying as he left the shore, "make haste."

The party, in fine order and under strict discipline, were soon paraded, marched and wheeled to the landing.

The lake, at a narrow place, was ferried over, again and again, till all but a guard for the defence of the women and the few effects that were left behind had quit the shore. Miles Standish directed the embarkation himself, and brought up the rear in the last boat, with his drummer, trumpeter and bugleman;—and as he had an ear for music and a strong taste for sublime scenery, he directed them to play *Old Hundred*, and accompanied them with his voice in these noble words—

"When Israel freed from Pharaoh's hand,
Left the proud tyrant and his land—
The tribes with joyful homage own
Their King, and Judah was his throne."

This psalm he sung to the end, as he sat in the stern of the boat, and his bugleman swelled his cheeks in vain, to overpower the loud, bold tones of his vocal accompaniment.

They landed and took up their line of march in the dark, till the moon, just past the full, shone on the rocks and woods west of Champlain.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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A company in London is about to build an Arcade 900 feet long, embracing 120 houses. Expense about $500,000.


## New Bargains.

**C. J. STONE,**

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS,
PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices. and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix't Cloths from 8|3 to $8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2|6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1–2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2|3; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes $2,75 to $6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to $4; Superfine 4|4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Sattinetts; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock, Jackonet, Cambrick & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

## BASKETS.

FOUR BALES this day received, containing Baskets of every description, Children's Waggons, &c. &c.

T. O. BRADLEY.
No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, Dec. 25.

## MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINARY.

**MRS. E. W. GOODNOW**

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that she has commenced the MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINARY business in this village, (a few rods east of Mr. Smith's Inn) where she will be happy to wait upon all who may favor her with their custom. Having received the *latest* and most *approved fashions*, she hopes by punctuality and attention to give general satisfaction.

☞All orders for cutting and making Dresses, Coats, Habits, Pelisses, Bonnets, Hoods, Caps &c. faithfully attended to.

Norway-Village, Dec. 15, 1829. 25

## *WREATH LETTER PAPER.*

A FEW Reams "Wreath Letter Paper," a new and splendid article. Just received by

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, Dec. 25

## *CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!*

AT No. 1 Mitchell's Building, where has been received, Mixt *BROADCLOTHS, "cheap!" BLACK & BLUE DO*, "very cheap"!! Mixt *CASSIMERES*, "unusually cheap"!!! *CAMBLETS and PLAIDS*, "Dog cheap"!!!! *BOMBAZETTS and CIRCASSIANS*, "wonderful cheap"!!!! Black Lace VEILS, "exceeding cheap"!!!!!!—SHAWLS and HDKFS, "remarkably cheap"!!!!!! CALICOES. "cheap as you want 'em" !!!!!!! GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c. "proportionably cheap"!!!!! !!!! Also, TICKINGS, cheaper than ever"! *SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS*, "cheap enough"!! BLANKETS, "reduced prices"!!! Bleach'd COTTON, "less than usual prices"!!!! *"cheap purchasers* are invited to call at the *"cheap store"* and purchase the *"cheap goods,"* being determined to sell as "CHEAP" as the "CHEAPEST."

*WANTED,*

ALL-WOOL CLOTHS—FULL-CLOTHS—BLUE, MIXT WOOLEN YARN—RED & BLACK DO. of *good quality*, at fair prices in exchange for goods. Those who have the above articles with LITTLE MONEY to lay out will find it for their interest to call, and they may expect to be dealt with "*fair*." WM. D. LITTLE.

Portland, Jan. 18. 30 3m

## *CELEBRATED ITCH & SALT RHEUM Ointment.*

PREPARED by Joel Miller. The great and merited reputation this ointment has acquired affords ample and conclusive truth of its being a cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch and Salt Rheum, and for many other eruptions of the skin, and may be used with safety by the most delicate constitutions, for sale by John F. Reeves, Druggist, Exchange-street, Portland, sole Agent for the N. E. States, where Druggists and others are solicited to call or send their orders to his address either for cash, credit or on commission. The above ointment is kept by Druggists in all the principal towns.—For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by Asa Barton, Agent

Norway, Feb. 9. 1yocc

## DAMAGED GINGHAMS.

1 case damaged Scotch Ginghams, at 12 1-2 cents per yard—Also, 1 case more superior 12 1-2 cent Calicoes, just received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-st by T. O. BRADLEY.

## THE FAMILY READER.

The Family Reader, edited by SETH SMITH, Jr. is published every Tuesday, at the office of *Shirley & Hyde*, Exchange-street, PORTLAND, at ONE DOLLAR a year, payable in advance, or one dollar and twenty-five cents if payment is delayed beyond three months. It is intended for a useful and interesting *family miscellany*; to contain no word or sentence improper to be read by any person in any circle; to be free from party politics and personal strife; no advertisements to be admitted. but the whole paper to be filled with interesting and useful reading: such as news in general, foreign and domestic; proceedings of Congress and of the State Legislature, Literature, Morality, Health, Economy, Farming, Gardening, Mechanics, Education, Domestic, Management, &c.

☞Any person who will procure seven subscribers for whom he is willing to be responsible, shall be entitled to one year's subscription.

Letters, post paid, to the Editor or Publishers will receive due attention.

Dec. 1829.

## *HENRY POOR,*

At No. 3, UNION ROW, Middle-street PORTLAND,

HAS just received for the Winter trade, every description of

## DRY GOODS.

Such as CLOTHS; CASSIMERES; Camblets; Plaids; Silks; Ticks; Calicoes; Lace Veils; Linens; Merinoes; Merino Shawls; Double ground Laces; Bobbinett Laces; Damasks; Diapers; Cotton Warps; Sheetings; Shirtings, with almost every variety of STAPLE GOODS, usually wanted, which will be offered at such prices as will give satisfaction to the buyer under any reasonable circumstance whatever.

H. P would also suggest that he has this day received a big lot of Live Geese and Russia

## FEATHERS,

of a superior quality.

January, 1st, 1830. 6w 28

## *DAMAGED PRINTS.*

THREE Cases Fancy Prints, worth 2s. the yard, a little wet, will be sold for 12 1-2 cts, if applied for soon at

T. O. BRADLEY'S,
No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street.

Portland, Jan. 6.

## LOOKING GLASSES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

## T. TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass. Exchange-street,—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c.

Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern.

Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. 1y 18

## *BLACK NAVARINOS.*

A FEW doz. Elegant BLACK NAVARINOS; one Case Yellow Ditto, of a superior quality, for sale at

T. O. BRADLEY'S,
No. 6. Mussey's Row.

Portland, Jan. 4

## CROCKERY WARE.

**H. WHITMAN,**

(AT the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman,) No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.

Portland, June 17, 1829.

## *AT COST—AT COST.*

JUST call at number (not two times three, nor three times two, but plain number) 6, Mussey's Row, where for a few weeks will be offered BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CALICOES, and a great variety of

*DRY GOODS,*

of every description—*AT COST.* Purchasers in want of *Bargains* will do well not to bother their heads with multiplication, but "just drop in" at

T. O. BRADLEY'S.

Portland, Dec. 1.

## JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,-25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Jan. 5.

## WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY at this Office, a few cords of good dry WOOD, in payment for the Observer.

Also—A few bushels of good Wheat, Rye and Corn; and likewise a few lbs. good Butter and Cheese.

Dec. 28.

## *SATIN CLOAKS.*

JUST received, two dozen elegant New-York City made Satin Cloaks, a new and splendid article, of every shade and style, at

T. O. BRADLEY'S,
No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle street
Portland, Dec. 24.